ANZALONE LISZT GROVE research

September 16, 2013

To: Interested Parties
Fr: John Anzalone / Brian Stryker
Re: Seattle Police Community Survey Findings

Purpose Statement + Key Findings

This research was commissioned by the federal monitoring team to assess community perceptions of the Seattle police, gauge the prevalence of community interactions with the police, and understand the nature of those interactions. Of particular note, the monitoring team set out to measure how often Seattle residents say they are the victims of racial profiling, excessive force, and verbally abusive language including racial slurs. The research was also intended to measure Seattleites' perceptions of how often these type of events happen—whether people were personally victims of them or not—and how Seattleites perceive the police treat people in various racial, socioeconomic, and demographic groups.

Some of the key findings of the survey include:

- **Overall, a majority of Seattleites approve of the job the police are doing.** Sixty percent of residents believe the police are doing an excellent or good job, while 34% think they are doing a not so good or poor job. The majority of residents also believes the police do a good job of keeping people safe (74% agree / 20% disagree).

- **However, most residents don't believe the police treats people of all races and groups equally.** Only 35% of people agree that SPD treats people of all races equally. Specifically, few people think the department treats African-Americans (32%), Latinos (33%), and Native Americans (33%) the same as everybody else. This belief extends to other groups as well, as less than a majority of people believe the police treat young people (45%) or homeless people (25%) the same as everybody else.

- **Latinos' and African-Americans' experiences back up the public's perception that SPD them worse than others.** These two groups are more likely than whites or Asian-Americans to report negative interactions with the police including excessive force, racial discrimination, and verbal abuse. They are also less likely to report being treated respectfully by police and have their questions answered. And they are more likely to report being stopped in the first place by SPD.

- **Stops and mistreatment among African-Americans and Latinos directly leads to their poor perceptions of SPD.** Word of mouth is one of the most popular ways for communities to spread news about the police: among African-Americans, it is second only to TV, as 54% of African Americans say they get much of their information about the police through word of mouth. So, bad police interactions have a multiplier effect that flows through our data and through the community as people tell their family, friends, and neighbors about their experiences.

Anzalone Liszt Grove Research conducted n=900 live cellphone and landline telephone interviews with adults 18 and older in Seattle. Respondents were selected at random, with interviews apportioned geographically, by police precinct, based on Census information. Care was taken to get a representative number of interviews via cellphone to insure a survey that was representative of the city's population by race, age, and income. The survey was then weighted to accurately reflect the distribution of the population by various demographic characteristics. The expected margin of sampling error is + 3.3% at the 95% confidence level for all adults and higher for subgroups. The monitor engaged the Department of Justice, the City of Seattle, and the Community Policing Commission during the survey drafting process, who all provided valuable guidance on questionnaire design and methodology.

This is why, for example, more than three times as many African-Americans say they know someone who has been a victim of excessive force (17%) than say they have been a victim themselves (5%). Multivariate regression analysis shows that peoples' perceptions of police racial bias have a strong impact on their overall ratings of the police department, which helps explain why the SPD's job rating is lower among African-Americans (49% approve / 42% approve) and Latinos (54% positive / 39% negative) than whites (60% approve / 35% disapprove) and Asian-Americans (67% approve / 27% disapprove), who report much fewer and much more positive interactions with police.

- **It will be hard for SPD to improve community relations with Latinos and African-Americans if these levels of negative officer-citizen interactions persist.** Prescriptions for SPD community-relations improvement were not the intent of our research. However, the high incidence of negative police interactions among Latinos and African Americans—combined with the way information spreads from family to friend to neighbor— means that the SPD must improve its officer-to-person interactions before it improves relations with these two communities. This racial dynamic must be addressed at the patrol officer level, not the public information officer level, given the way information disseminates among communities and the prevalence of problematic interactions among Latinos and African-Americans.

- **Future research is needed to reassess the problem and delve deeper into it.** One research priority is to conduct a follow-up survey in the coming years. We suggest doing so annually or biannually, to assess how these findings are changing over time. We also believe this further research should focus more heavily on the Latino and African-American communities who experience a disproportionate number of negative interactions with police. This should be accomplished via oversampling those groups. This survey also should delve deeper into the difference between positive and negative interactions, to better get a sense of what makes an interaction go in a good or bad direction.

  In addition, we believe qualitative research can play an important role in assessing community-police interactions. We believe that individual interviews and/or focus groups among people who have had interactions with the police would be helpful in understanding why people feel the way they do about SPD. We would suggest focusing these on groups who report high levels of negative interactions with the police or are perceived to have such a problem. These would include African-Americans, Latinos, and homeless people. We would strongly recommend that these <u>not</u> just be conducted among people who have had negative experiences with the police. We think hearing about how officers properly handled these difficult situations is an important aspect of future research.

<u>Overall Attitudes towards Seattle Police</u>

A majority of Seattleites have positive opinions towards the way the police is doing its job (60% approve / 34% disapprove). These include 60% approval ratings among men and women and they include majority positive ratings among residents of all ages, from under 35 (61%) to 65 and older (64%). This includes 20% of people who strongly approve of the job SPD is doing and 14% who strongly disapprove.

With that said, the SPD compares unfavorably to the Washington State Patrol. Almost three quarters of people think the WSP is doing a good job (74% approve / 9% disapprove). The fact that almost four times as many people disapprove of the Seattle PD's job performance as the Washington State Patrol's is a significant difference.

Views of the SPD vary significantly by race. While the SPD gets high marks among Asian-Americans (67% approve / 27% disapprove) and whites (60% approve / 35% disapprove), it receives lower marks among Latinos (54% approve / 39% disapprove) and lower still ratings among African-Americans (49% approve / 42% approve). This is not the case for the Washington State Patrol, who has a job rating between 72% and 75% among all four of these groups.

Racial patterns are even deeper among people who have intense feelings about the SPD. Three times more Asian-Americans strongly approve of the SPD than strongly disapprove (32% strong approve / 10% strong disapprove) and whites on balance strongly approve as well (17% strong approve / 12% strong disapprove). This is flipped, however, among Latinos (17% strong approve / 29% disapprove) and African-Americans (17% strong approve / 27% strong disapprove). This is a consistent theme throughout the poll: on almost every measure, Latinos and African-Americans have much more negative opinions and experiences concerning SPD than do Asian-Americans and whites.

Regionally, the East Precinct is where the SPD gets the lowest ratings. In all of the other four precincts, the department's approval is between 59% and 63%. In the East, it's 49%.

Public Safety Ratings

The police get high marks on keeping people safe: 74% of people agree the SPD keeps people safe. People also broadly agree they do a good job of "serving my neighborhood" (72% agree they do so) and "treating people respectfully" (72% of people say they do this very or somewhat often). Almost two thirds of people (63%) say they quickly solve crimes and arrest criminals very or somewhat often. On all of these dimensions, they have majority-positive numbers across police precincts, racial lines, age, and gender.

Discrimination Ratings

A majority (52%) of residents believes the SPD "treats people differently because of their race," and 53% of people believe SPD engages in racial profiling very or somewhat often. African-Americans (74%) and Latinos (62%) are more likely to say police do one of these two very or somewhat often, and 48% of African-Americans think the police engage in one of these activities very often.

The SPD also gets low marks for "treating all races equally": only 35% of people agree that the department does so, while 48% disagree. There's majority disagreement among whites (31% agree / 50% disagree), Latinos (29% agree / 57% disagree), and African-Americans (35% agree / 64% agree), and a narrow plurality of Asian-Americans agree that SPD treats all races equally (42% agree / 36% disagree). Again, Latinos and African-Americans' opinions are the most intensely negative. Almost half (45%) of African-Americans strongly disagree that SPD treats all races equally, and 34% of Latinos say the same. The department also receives low ratings on whether it serves all areas of Seattle equally (30% agree / 50% disagree).

It is also noteworthy how much of an effect these racial-treatment perceptions have on people's overall feelings about the SPD. In a multivariate regression analysis, where we analyze how people's opinions about various aspects of the SPD affect their overall opinion on it, we found that whether they agree "the Seattle Police treats all races equally" was the most predictive statement on their opinion of the department. Put simply, the average Seattleite believes it is

more important whether the police is treating people of all races equally than whether they are keeping people safe. (A full table of regressions can be found in Appendix B).

Who do Seattleites believe bear the brunt of police mistreatment? Below we have ranked groups from highest to lowest, by the percent that thinks the group gets treated "not as well" as other members of the community:

- Homeless people (25% the same / 59% not as well)
- African-Americans (32% the same / 54% not as well)
- Latinos (33% the same / 49% not as well)
- Native Americans (33% the same / 48% not as well)
- Young people (45% the same / 39% not as well
- Asian-Americans (56% the same / 24% not as well)

We were not able to gauge homeless peoples' perceptions directly in this survey. However, of the other groups listed, African-Americans also have the biggest disparity between how they believe they are treated and how the rest of Seattle thinks they are treated. While 54% of Seattleites overall believe African-Americans are treated not as well as the rest of residents, more than three-quarters of African-Americans (76%) believe they aren't treated as well as others. There is also a similar disparity among Latinos. While 49% of the city's overall population thinks Latinos are not treated as well by police as others, 59% of Latinos believe the same thing.

Perceived Harassment/Excessive Force Frequency

Outside of treating people differently because of their race/racially profiling, the use of excessive force was the next most common type of mistreatment people believed the SPD was committing. Forty-five percent of Seattleites believe the police conduct the type of harassment or excessive force often that we asked about. We can't make direct comparisons to past Seattle surveys because of methodology changes, but this broadly comports with the findings of those polls. These beliefs are much more prevalent among African-Americans and Latinos than among whites and Asian-Americans. African-Americans and Latinos are more likely to believe the police use excessive force, stop people without a good reason, and use verbally abusive language including racial slurs:

% saying the Seattle Police does each item often (very often / very + somewhat often)

	All Adults	African-Americans	Latinos	Whites	Asian-Americans
Uses excessive physical force	13 / 45	41 / 70	30 / 62	8 / 43	8 / 31
Stop people on the street without a good reason	8 / 24	33 / 56	25 / 46	3 / 28	4 / 32
Stop people in cars without a good reason	9 / 32	34 / 63	18 / 49	4 / 27	7 / 32
Use verbally abusive language	9 / 33	25 / 50	25 / 48	6 / 32	2 / 22
Use racial slurs towards minorities	7 / 26	27 / 49	14 / 45	4 / 23	4 / 22

Community Engagement Ratings

The SPD receives middling ratings on whether it takes the time to meet members of your community (40% agree / 42% disagree). SPD receives stronger ratings on meeting members of

the community in the South Precinct (50%) and among Asian-Americans (52%), and it gets weaker ratings among Latinos (32%), African-Americans (35%), whites (35%), and West Precinct residents (30%).

Who is Getting Stopped by Police?

Much of the city interacts with the police in an involuntary manner every year[1]. Almost a quarter of people have done so in the past year (23%), and an additional 25% know a friend, family member, or neighbor who has. Combined, 39% of people have either had such an interaction themselves or know one of these people who have (some people fall in both categories).

The majority of these stops are traffic-related—77% of people who have been in such a police interaction have had a traffic-related interaction, while only 29% have had a non-traffic related interaction (again, some people fall in both categories). Put another way, 18% of Seattle residents have been in a traffic-related interaction with police, while only 9% have been in a non-traffic interaction. These non-traffic stops are almost evenly split between being stopped by police while standing or walking *inside* one's neighborhood (5%), being stopped by police while standing or walking *outside* one's neighborhood (5%), and being questioned by the police at home when someone did not request them to do so (4%).

Traffic interactions vary heavily by race[2]. More than a third of African-Americans have had this type of interaction personally in the last year (38%) compared to 23% of Latinos, 20% of Asian-Americans, and 13% of whites. They also vary slightly by age, as 18-24 year olds have these most frequently (24%) while people 65 and older have these least (9%). Note that we did not control for whether a person owns an automobile or how often they drive: only 63% of workers commute to work in Seattle via car and we know nationally that driving rates are much lower among people 65+, African-Americans, and Latinos. We expect that if we controlled for minutes spent weekly in a car by each Seattleite, this would tend to even out disparities by age and widen disparities by race.

Non-traffic interactions vary even more heavily by race[3]. Twenty percent of Latinos and 19% of African-Americans have had a non-traffic interaction with police in the past year, compared to 4% of Asian-Americans and 7% of whites. This rate also varies by gender due to differences among men and women of color. While white women and men have had the same rate of non-traffic police interactions in the last year (7%), African-American and Latino men (25%) interact with the police in this way at a higher rate than their female counterparts (14%). This is not true of traffic stops, where there are no significant gender disparities by race.

Age is also a slight factor, as 18-34 year olds interact with police outside their cars slightly more (12%) than adults 35 and older (7%). This dynamic crosses racial lines. By precinct, stops are happening less to people who live in the more-populous North (5% not traffic / 16% traffic) than people in the rest of the city (10% not traffic / 23% traffic). Stops overall are most likely to happen in the South precinct (11% not traffic / 27% traffic) and Southwest precinct (13% not traffic / 19% traffic)

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[1] Defined as being stopped by SPD while in your car, being stopped by SPD while walking or standing in a public place or street, being involved in a traffic accident that was reported to police, or being questioned by SPD at home when you did not request them to come to your home.

[2] Defined as being stopped by SPD while in your car or being involved in a traffic accident that was reported to Police.

[3] Defined as being stopped by SPD while walking or standing in a public place or street, or being questioned by SPD at home when you did not request them to come to your home.

Experiences of Those Who Were Stopped

Most people who interacted with police in an involuntary manner approved of how the police handled their situation (65% approve / 34% disapprove). They also gave the police positive marks on many underlying aspects of their stops. For example, 72% of people said the police were respectful, 71% were said the police explained why they were stopped or questioned, 67% said the amount of time they were stopped was reasonable, and a comparatively small percentage said the police used physical force against them (11%), threatened to do so (12%), or used verbally abusive language (18%).

With that said, this positive topline read conceals underlying negative opinions among key subsets of this population. There are major disparities in these opinions along two major lines:

1. **People in non-traffic stops have had more negative experiences than those in traffic stops.** People who were involved in a traffic-based interaction with police had widely positive ratings of how SPD handled their interaction (67% approve / 32% disapprove), while people in non-traffic interactions were on balance negative (47% approve / 53% disapprove).

   People in a non-traffic situation are more likely to say the police:
   - Were verbally abusive (37% non-traffic / 15% traffic)
   - Used physical force other than handcuffing (19% non-traffic / 9% traffic)
   - Threatened to use physical force other than handcuffing (26% non-traffic / 10% traffic)

   They also are less likely to say the police:
   - Answered all their questions (48% non-traffic / 73% traffic)
   - Stopped them for a reasonable amount of time (50% non-traffic / 68% traffic)
   - Clearly explained the reason they were stopped (47% non-traffic / 75% traffic)
   - Treated them respectfully (54% non-traffic / 76% traffic)

As mentioned before, traffic stops are more frequent than non-traffic stops, so the type of interaction that is most common is also more positive.

2. **Latinos and African-Americans have had more negative experiences than whites when being stopped by police, whether during a traffic stop or not[4].** This disparity is greater than the traffic vs. non-traffic disparity. Overall, Latinos and African-Americans are almost evenly split on their overall opinions of how the officer handled the situation (44% approve / 42% disapprove), compared to whites who widely approve of their situation's handling (77% approve / 22% disapprove).

   African-Americans and Latinos are more likely than whites to say that the police:
   - Were verbally abusive (31% AA + Latino / 3% white)
   - Used physical force other than handcuffing (26% AA + Latino / 5% white)
   - Threatened to use physical force other than handcuffing (30% AA + Latino / 3% white)

   They also are less likely to say the police:
   - Answered all their questions (56% AA + Latino / 77% white)

[4] We were not able to draw conclusions about stops among Asian-Americans due to these being a small percentage of overall stops. Also, because of the size of their populations, we were not able to analyze stops among African- Americans and Latinos separately.

- Stopped them for a reasonable amount of time (48% AA + Latino / 76% white)
- Explained the reason they were stopped (49% AA + Latino / 81% white)
- Treated them respectfully (54% AA + Latino / 81% white)

Formal Complaint Filings Low, Compared to Negative Interactions

Very few people filed a formal complaint, compared to those who experienced a negative interaction. Of the 34% people who disapprove of the way the police handled their situation, only 28% percent made a complaint to the department. Of the 21% who strongly disapprove, only 37% made a complaint to the department. So, measuring the rate of complaints is not an accurate measure of the rate of people having negative interactions with the police.

Effects of Racial Disparities in Treatment

Racial disparities do not just affect one person's opinion. This is especially true among African-Americans: a 54% majority of them say they hear a large amount of information about the police via word of mouth, higher than any other racial group's word-of-mouth information transmission and higher than any source of police news for African- Americans besides TV.

While whites mostly approved of the way SPD treated someone they know who interacted with police (65% approve / 30% disapprove), Latinos and African-Americans broadly disapprove of how the police treated their friend/neighbor/family member (30% approve / 65% disapprove). African-Americans and Latinos are more likely than others to have heard that their friend/family member/neighbor experienced physical force, unreasonable length of detainment, and disrespectful treatment during incidents. This lines up with self-reporting of these experiences.

When people believe SPD has treated them poorly, people's friends, family, and neighbors have heard about it. A clear illustration of this: 4% of Seattleites report being treated differently because of their race, while 21% report personally knowing someone else who was treated differently because of their race. Only 1% of residents report being victims of excessive force, while 8% of residents say they know someone who was a victim of excessive force.

	All Adults	African-Americans	Latinos	Whites	Asian-Americans
Experienced racially different treatment (self)	4%	16%	17%	1%	5%
Experienced racially different treatment (someone you know)	21%	36%	41%	17%	16%
Experienced excessive force (self)	1%	5%	9%	0%	0%
Experienced excessive force (someone you know)	8%	17%	28%	5%	5%

Again, prescriptions for SPD community-relations improvement were not the intent of our research. However, this chart illustrates how deeply one bad incident can affect a community's opinions of police. For the average person who believes they experienced racial profiling or excessive force, 5-8 people heard about it at the minimum. It's not hard to see how this could be having a negative effect on community-police relations, as 28% of all adults and a majority of African-Americans and Latinos say they have either experienced one of these two types of

treatment or know someone who says they have. We are not suggesting the police stop holding community forums and other types of outreach, of course. However, it is hard to see those improving opinions of the police themselves: the amount of people who have had these type of experiences or know someone who has will have to go down before views of the police improve. This is true among Latinos and African-Americans, and it is true for Seattleites overall.

APPENDIX A – SURVEY TOPLINES

Q1-3. Cell Usage

Cell Phone Only	39%
Mostly Cell	22%
Both Equally	20%
Mostly Landline	11%
Landline Only	7%
[VOL] Don't Know	1%

Q5. Generally speaking, do you think things in Seattle are going in the right direction or the wrong direction?

Right direction	65%
Wrong direction	18%
[VOL] Mixed	8%
[VOL] Don't Know	9%

Q6. Now, I'm going to ask you about a few public agencies. For each one, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the job they are doing.

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Total approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Total disapprove	[VOL] Don't Know
A. The Seattle Police Department	20%	40%	**60%**	20%	14%	**34%**	7%
B. The Washington State Patrol	30%	44%	**74%**	4%	5%	**9%**	18%
C. The Seattle Fire Department	70%	23%	**92%**	1%	0%	**1%**	7%
D. Seattle Public Schools	14%	38%	**52%**	16%	14%	**30%**	18%

Q7. Next, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Seattle Police Department. Please note, I am only asking about the Seattle Police Department, not other police in the area. If you aren't sure, just say so and we will move on to another.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Total Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Disagree	[VOL] Don't Know
A. The Seattle Police treat people of all races and ethnicities equally	14%	21%	**35%**	22%	26%	**48%**	17%
B. The Seattle Police do a good job keeping people safe	28%	46%	**74%**	13%	7%	**20%**	5%
C. The Seattle Police take the time to meet members of your community and neighborhood	16%	24%	**40%**	23%	19%	**42%**	18%
D. The Seattle Police patrol your neighborhood regularly on foot	12%	13%	**25%**	18%	48%	**65%**	9%
E. The Seattle Police patrol your neighborhood regularly in a car	33%	31%	**64%**	15%	13%	**28%**	8%
F. The Seattle Police serve all areas of Seattle equally	12%	18%	**30%**	23%	26%	**50%**	21%
G. The Seattle Police do a good job serving your neighborhood	32%	40%	**72%**	12%	9%	**22%**	6%

Q8. Now, let me ask you about some things that police officers may or may not do. For each item, please tell me how often you think Seattle Police Department officers do these things--very often, somewhat often, not that often, or almost never?

	Very Often	Somewhat Often	Total Often	Not That Often	Almost Never	Total not Often	[VOL] Don't Know
A. Engage in racial profiling **[SPLIT A]**	17%	36%	**53%**	16%	15%	**31%**	15%
B. Treat people differently because of their race **[SPLIT B]**	15%	36%	**52%**	15%	19%	**34%**	14%
C. Stop people in cars without good reason	9%	23%	**32%**	27%	22%	**50%**	18%
D. Stop people on the street or in public places without good reason	8%	24%	**32%**	28%	24%	**53%**	15%
E. Use excessive physical force	13%	32%	**45%**	23%	19%	**42%**	13%
F. Use verbally abusive language	9%	24%	**33%**	22%	27%	**49%**	18%
G. Use racial slurs towards minorities	7%	19%	**26%**	21%	29%	**50%**	24%

H. Harass people for no good reason	8%	20%	**28%**	28%	30%	**58%**	14%
I. Treat people respectfully	29%	49%	**77%**	11%	4%	**15%**	8%
J. Quickly solve crimes and arrest criminals	16%	47%	**63%**	14%	7%	**20%**	16%

Q9. Next, I am going to ask you about some groups of people in Seattle. For each one, please tell me if you think the Seattle Police treats them the same as other members of the community or not as well as other members of the community.

	Same	Not as well	[VOL] Don't Know
A. Young people	45%	39%	15%
B. African-Americans	32%	54%	15%
C. Latinos	33%	49%	17%
D. Native Americans	33%	48%	19%
E. Homeless people	25%	59%	16%
F. Asian and Pacific Islanders	56%	24%	20%

Q10. Now, I am going to read you a list of ways in which some people have interacted with the Seattle Police Department. Please tell me if, in the last year, you have interacted with the Seattle Police Department in this way, or if you know a close family member, friend, or neighbor who has. Again, please note we are not talking about other area officers like the King County Sheriff or the Washington State Patrol.

	Yes, self	Yes, family friend neighbor	Total yes	No	[VOL] Don't Know
A. Been stopped by the Seattle Police while you were in a car	12%	11%	**22%**	77%	1%
B. Been stopped by the Seattle Police in your neighborhood while walking or standing in a public place or street	5%	7%	**10%**	89%	1%
C. Been stopped by the Seattle Police outside your neighborhood while walking or standing in a public place or street	5%	7%	**11%**	89%	1%
D. Been involved in a traffic accident that was reported to police, or received a moving violation like a speeding ticket	12%	15%	**25%**	74%	1%
E. Been questioned by the Seattle Police at home, when you did not request them to come to your home	4%	4%	**8%**	92%	0%
F. Been arrested	1%	5%	**6%**	94%	0%

G. Called 9-1-1 or the Seattle police to report a crime	24%	13%	**34%**	65%	1%
H. Attended a community meeting or other presentation by the Seattle police	11%	9%	**18%**	81%	1%

Q11. When thinking of the most serious interaction you had with the Seattle Police that we just discussed, please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statement. If you don't know, it's ok to say so. **[IF YES, SELF IN ANY Q10A-F, N=197]**

	Agree	Disagree	[VOL] Don't Know
A. The police treated you respectfully	72%	26%	2%
B. The police explained the reason you were stopped or questioned in a clear way	71%	25%	4%
C. You believe the police had a valid reason for stopping you	60%	34%	6%
D. The amount of time you were stopped or questioned during this encounter was reasonable	67%	28%	5%
E. The officer answered all of your questions	69%	28%	3%
F. The police used physical force against you, other than handcuffing	11%	84%	5%
G. The police threatened to use physical force against you, other than handcuffing	12%	83%	4%
H. The police used verbally abusive language	18%	80%	2%

Q12. Do you believe the level of force the Seattle Police used in this situation was appropriate or inappropriate? **[IF YES IN Q11F, N=19]**

Appropriate	20%
Somewhat inappropriate	20%
Very inappropriate	60%
[VOL] Don't Know	0%

Q13. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of how the Seattle Police handled your situation? **[IF YES, SELF IN ANY Q10A-F, N=197]**

Strongly approve	40%
Somewhat approve	25%
Total approve	**65%**
Somewhat disapprove	13%
Strongly disapprove	21%
Total disapprove	**34%**
[VOL] Don't Know	1%

Q14. What specifically did the police do in your situation that made you approve of how they handled it? **[IF APPROVE IN Q13, N = 132]**

[OPEN-ENDED QUESTION]

Q15. What specifically did the police do in your situation that made you disapprove of how they handled it? **[IF DISAPPROVE IN Q13, N = 63]**

[OPEN-ENDED QUESTION]

Q16. Did you make a complaint to the police department as a result of any of these incidents? **[IF YES IN ANY Q10A-F, N=197]**

Yes	11%
No	88%
[VOL] Don't Know	1%

Q17. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with how the department handled your complaint? **[IF YES IN Q16, N=21]**

Very satisfied	8%
Somewhat satisfied	11%
Total satisfied	**20%**
Somewhat dissatisfied	16%
Very dissatisfied	64%
Total dissatisfied	**80%**
[VOL] Don't Know	0%

Q18. When thinking of the most serious interaction your family, friend, or neighbor had with the Seattle Police that we just discussed, was that interaction with the police and a family member, friend, or neighbor? **[IF YES FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOR IN ANY OF Q10A-F, N=211]**

Family	39%
Friend	36%
Neighbor	15%
[VOL] Don't Know	10%

Q19. When thinking of the most serious interaction your family, friend, or neighbor had with the Seattle Police that we just discussed, please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statement. If you don't know, it's ok to say so. **[IF YES FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOR IN ANY OF Q10A-F, N=211]**

	Agree	Disagree	[VOL] Don't Know
A. The police treated them respectfully	55%	33%	12%
B. The police explained the reason they were stopped or questioned in a clear way	62%	24%	14%
C. You believe the police had a valid reason for stopping them	56%	35%	9%
D. The amount of time they were stopped or questioned during this encounter was reasonable	58%	24%	18%
E. The officer answered all of their questions	52%	29%	19%
F. The police used physical force against them, other than handcuffing	19%	74%	7%
G. The police threatened to use physical force against them, other than handcuffing	16%	72%	12%
H. The police used verbally abusive language	18%	67%	15%

Q20. Do you believe the level of force the Seattle Police used in this situation was appropriate or inappropriate? **[IF YES IN Q19F, N=37]**

Appropriate	29%
Somewhat inappropriate	19%
Very inappropriate	51%
[VOL] Don't Know	2%

Q21. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of how the Seattle Police handled this situation? **[IF YES FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOR IN Q19F, N=211]**

Strongly approve	30%
Somewhat approve	27%
Total approve	**57%**
Somewhat disapprove	15%
Strongly disapprove	23%
Total disapprove	**38%**
[VOL] Don't Know	5%

Q22. And to the best of your knowledge, have you or anyone you personally know believe they have been treated differently by the Seattle Police because of their race or ethnicity in the past year?

Yes, self	0%
Yes, someone you know	17%
Yes, both	4%
Total yes	**21%**
No	76%
[VOL] Don't Know	3%

Q23. And to the best of your knowledge, has anyone you personally know been the victim of excessive force from the Seattle Police in the past year?

Yes, self	0%
Yes, someone you know	7%
Yes, both	1%
Total yes	**9%**
No	90%
[VOL] Don't Know	1%

Q24. Gender

Male	50%
Female	50%

Q25. Age

18-34	37%
35-49	27%
50-64	20%
65+	13%
[VOL] Refused	3%

Q26. What is the last year of schooling that you have completed?

1st - 11th grade	3%
High-school graduate	13%
Some college	24%
Four-year college graduate	36%
Post-graduate school	23%
[VOL] Don't know/Refused	1%

Q29. From which of the following places do you hear the most information about Seattle Police? **[MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]**

Local TV news	51%
Radio	30%
The Seattle Times, online or in print	40%
Other newspapers, online or in print	35%
Other websites	30%
Word of mouth	38%
[VOL] Don't know/Refused	4%

Q32/33. Race

White	62%
African American	8%
Hispanic or Latino	7%
Asian-American	13%
Native American	1%
Other	3%
[VOL] Don't Know/Refused	6%

Q34. What nationality would you say most of your ancestors are? **[IF ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER IN Q32/33, N=77]**

Cambodian	1%
Chinese	25%
Filipino	16%
Indian	10%
Japanese	11%
Korean	10%
Laotian	0%
Vietnamese	17%
[VOL] Other	5%
[VOL] Don't know/refused	6%

Q35. Do you consider yourself of Somali, Ethiopian, or Eritrean descent? **[IF AFRICAN-AMERICAN IN Q32/33, N=73]**

Yes, Somali	12%
Yes, Ethiopian	13%
Yes, Eritrean	2%
No	73%
[VOL] Don't know/refused	0%

Q36. Do you consider yourself gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered?

Yes, gay/lesbian	5%
Yes, bisexual	2%
Yes, transgendered	1%
No	86%
[VOL] Don't know/Refused	6%

Q37. Earlier you mentioned that you had a negative interaction with the Seattle police. Would you be willing to be contacted by people working to improve relations between the community and the Seattle police about your experiences?

No	78%
Name	22%
Email	13%
Phone	22%

Q38. Police precinct

North	42%
West	16%
East	12%
South	16%
Southwest	14%

APPENDIX B – MULTIVARIATE REGRESSIONS

Regression #1
Dependent Variable: Seattle Police department job rating

Independent Variables: agree or disagree with the following statements:

A. The Seattle Police treat people of all races and ethnicities equally
B. The Seattle Police do a good job keeping people safe
C. The Seattle Police take the time to meet members of your community and neighborhood
D. The Seattle Police patrol your neighborhood regularly on foot
E. The Seattle Police patrol your neighborhood regularly in a car
F. The Seattle Police serve all areas of Seattle equally
G. The Seattle Police do a good job serving your neighborhood

R-squared=.500

Coefficients[a]

Model	Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
	Beta	
The Seattle Police treat people of all races and ethnicities equally	.369	.000
The Seattle Police do a good job keeping people safe	.298	.000
The Seattle Police do a good job serving your neighborhood	.102	.001
The Seattle Police serve all areas of Seattle equally	.098	.001

Note: Statements C, D, and E were not statistically significant in this model.

Regression #2
Dependent Variable: Seattle Police department job rating

Independent Variables: how often do the Seattle Police:

A. Engage in racial profiling [SPLIT A] / Treat people differently because of their race [SPLIT B] *(these two statements were split-sampled in the survey and combined in the regression analysis)*
B. Stop people in cars without good reason
C. Stop people on the street or in public places without good reason
D. Use excessive physical force
E. Use verbally abusive language
F. Use racial slurs towards minorities
G. Harass people for no good reason
H. Treat people respectfully
I. Quickly solve crimes and arrest criminals

R-squared=.380

Model	Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
	Beta	
Engage in racial profiling / Treat people differently because of their race	.264	.000
Harass people for no good reason	-.232	.000
Use verbally abusive language	-.118	.012
Treat people respectfully	.103	.024
Quickly solve crimes and arrest criminals	.084	.024

Note: Statements B, C, D, and F were not statistically significant in this model.